

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

An Object Lesson Upon the Proper Mode of Arranging One's Tresses.
A Commissioned Officer—Hints for the Housewife.

A TRIO OF FASHIONABLE COIFFURES.



THE FACE AND THE HAIR.

Showing How No Woman Need Be Plain When Nature Has Given Her Hair.

Styles Compared and Assigned with Illustrations to Their Respective Physiognomies.

The pleasing but somewhat audacious statement of the clever writer who asserted, "In the merciful scheme of nature, there are no plain women," is not as disputable as it may seem. Honest husbands, to be sure, greet the information with dissenting



guffaws; say deceivers reflect upon its truth by gallantly assenting to it, with a mocking little twinkle in their eyes, and pretty women, upon hearing it, remark sentimentally: "Blind men and fools may think so." Discreet students of womanhood, however, know that if every woman would make the best of her possibilities, physically, mentally and spiritually, it would be delightfully probable that "in the merciful scheme of nature there need be no plain women."



elling of her face, that she may understand both its felicitous and unfelicitous lines. By judiciously and properly arranging her hair, she will then know how to obscure bad features and improve good ones.

A most important detail that too few consider is the proper direction in which to comb their hair. They literally toss their tresses together without any attention to the natural inclination of the individual strands or fibres. They comb their hair "against the grain." Those who do so never have beautifully and smoothly arranged coiffures. Each little hirsute filament has a rebellious tendency to go in the direction nature intended it should, and refuses to "stay where it is put," giving the head, in consequence, an unkempt and what is termed an "unladylike" appearance. The cross-cross effect resulting from combing and arranging the hair contrary to "the grain" is conspicuously apparent in the coiffure of no less a personage than Eleanor Duse, who, as may be seen from the picture, pays little attention to the natural tendency of the dark tresses that cover her shapely head.



The difference in appearance between the women of the smart set and those of less fashionable circles is due in a great measure to the beautifully dressed coiffures of the former. A hairdresser arranges at least once a week the hair of the modish woman if her maid does not understand the art of hair dressing. Many women of the wealthy world, however, like Mrs. Frederic W.

Vanderbilt, have their maids taught by a French coiffeur. The properly undulated coil is supposed to last a week.

Although pompadours, undulated tresses and the low coil are extremely fashionable and very attractive, as may be observed in the three sketches of modish coils, of course the wise woman will adopt the prevailing mode with discretion. Even if it has been boldly declared "that the woman who does not now undulate her hair is decidedly an old-fashioned sister," the woman to whom it is unbefitting should consider her own individuality and effect a compromise in styles.

What is essentially appropriate for one woman may be fatally inappropriate for another. From the following sketches it may be discerned what styles certain types should avoid or choose.

It is plain to be seen that the wedge-shaped face in No. 1 is caricatured and the triangular proportions are emphasized by allowing the hair to extend in curls or in a fluffy bang on either side of the head. Delicate faced women with peaked chins, should avoid these broad effects above their brows. As is obvious in No. 2, the head dress for everyday wear, and in No. 3, a becoming



coiffure for evening, the wedge-shaped face is perceptibly improved by arranging the hair in soft waves closely confined to the head, and by fixing a coil or high puff, to give the desirable oval effect to the face that does not characterize it in No. 1.

In the second group it may easily be discerned that No. 4, the square, heavy-jawed woman, should not wear her hair so closely to her head nor so low upon her brow. The low bang brings into relief the hard lines of her face and the animal, fighting tendencies. An artistic balance is attained and a suggestion of womanly strength and vital power is brought out by the fluffy, broad effect that is shown by No. 5 for day wear, and especially by No. 6, an appropriate style for evening dress. Square-jawed women should remember to try to give broad and graceful effects on the upper part of the head, in order to subdue the heavy lines of the lower part of the face.



No. 7, the short-faced, chubby woman, displayed in the third group also, must avoid arranging her hair low on her forehead and allowing it to fluff out at the sides. Many women who have round eyes, knobby little noses and round mouths have a singular tendency for wearing their hair in water waves, which only increase the impression of rotundity and chubbiness. No. 8, which is a suggestion for a simple coiffure, and No. 9, which is not inappropriate for a ball or dinner party, should be chosen by the girl whose face is formed on the conspicuously circular plan.

In the fourth group the error frequently committed by women whose eyes are too near the top of their heads is shown by No. 10. Women whose eyes are so placed in their heads that the lower parts of their faces exceed in a great degree the length of the upper parts of their faces should never wear their hair over their foreheads. If the chin is heavy a low-cut bang beautifies the face or gives it a masculine appearance. The face is apparently spiritualized by allowing the hair to float away from the forehead in a pompadour arrangement, such as is displayed by No. 11. No. 12 shows one of the prettiest styles of the day, which is eminently fit for this type of face, and also for the type known as the Japanese.

The fifth group is an exposition of an interesting face which is the direct opposite of the type with the eyes too near the top of the head. No. 13 hints of the manner in which women with their eyes set too far down in their faces bring their hair of facial proportion into prominence. The high, fluffy mode of arranging the bang in No. 13 appropriately places their eyes much "out of

drawing," and gives a childish expression that detracts from the womanly dignity and sweetness of a not unpleasant type of face.



face. By bringing the hair down over the forehead, with pretty golden or velvet bands, as shown in No. 14, or, by allowing dainty curls to grace the brow as in No. 15, the artistic requirements are fulfilled, and the face is obviously improved. The undulated pompadour style, with waves arranged closely to the head and curls on the forehead, may be adopted with impunity by those whose eyes are set too low.

The sixth group suggests how mistaken are women who indiscriminately arrange their hair in the Madonna style, and are to type of face that can wear this mode to advantage is the Italian type. The type with matte complexion, soft eyes, finely chiselled nose and delicately oval chin looks ideally sweet and feminine with their hair arranged in the Madonna style, and are to be envied. By wearing the hair like looped curtains, a long face, such as is pictured in No. 16, is made to appear longer. The length of lines is made more noticeable, and years and years are apparently added to the actual age. That No. 17, which shows a parting and soft waves that do not come below the ears, is to be preferred by a woman



whose face is of this character, need hardly be explained. No. 18 is an example of a misguided, pudgy type of woman, who for some reason difficult to discover, arranges her hair in the Madonna style. It is utterly unsuited to her face, and if she has a grain of intelligence it is not discernible. The short "lambequins" displayed in No. 19 add effectively to her appearance, not only making her look younger, but less innane. Even when worn by one to whom it is becoming, this draped style of hair looks wiggy. It hides the delicate coloring where the hair meets the temples, and for this reason alone should be adopted with care.

The seventh group shows how a certain nervous, alert type, with irregular features and prominent nose, may modify their defects. No. 20 clearly depicts that the good woman has drawn her hair up too high, and has arranged it too tightly. The nose is brought into prominence, and the length of the head apparently exaggerated. The soft, loosely arranged undulated tresses in No. 21, with the fashionable row of puffs, transforms the face almost magically. The proportions of the head are better and the lines



of the face are softened. No. 22 reveals an error in an opposite direction. The snubbed nose girl, by fixing her hair in a bunlike coil, gives the impression that her coiffure is held by invisible strings by her nose, which gives a more elevated look than it otherwise would have, because of the bad angle at which the coil is placed. No. 23, which is a picturesque variation of the popular coil, manifestly improves this type of face.

In arranging the hair, it should be remembered that a small, shapely head is a beautiful and enviable endowment, and the hair, no matter what the prevailing fashion, may be, should be placed so as to display every fortunate line to advantage.

DOROTHY J.

HOUSECLEANING TACTICS.

Hints for Meeting the Annual Trial with Comparative Ease.

III.
When the fateful day for beginning the cleaning of the library arrives the housewife should give herself with patience, she will probably be on very bad terms with every member of her family before the room is restored to its proper state. Persons whose pet volumes are missing, and persons whose desks have been put in order regardless of their pleas, will probably become violently enraged and will make the lot of the housecleaner anything but a happy one. But she must proceed upon her way sternly, regardless of the weakness of her relatives.

The books should be removed from their shelves, row by row, and each volume should be carefully dusted if no other treatment is necessary. They should all be consigned to a closet during the cleaning of the room, in such order that they may be easily restored to their places in the bookcases. Books bound in white and gold, green and silver and other perishable pretty colors, are generally in a condition which requires more than mere dusting. Stale bread sliced and rubbed evenly over the covers removes stains more effectively than any other means.

Pictures should be removed before carpets are taken up or draperies taken down. The dust which sifts out of cloth and cotton material has a habit of penetrating behind the glass protection to works of art and scratching them. The glass should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in ammonia and water, and should afterward be polished with a piece of chamolite skin. The gilded frames should first be coated with pure white alcohol varnish and then rubbed with a damp cloth.

Window shades may be cleaned by unrolling them and scouring them gently with a cloth dampened in warm water and ammonia. Windows themselves may be easily cleaned with warm ammonia water and dried brilliantly with old newspapers. Obstinate spots on the glass will disappear before alcohol and whitening.

If the varnished furniture displays deep scratches they should be treated with camphor. Rugs should be beaten, and if they show spots or stains these should be rubbed vigorously with wet cloth and ox-gall soap and afterward rinsed with clear water. Cretonne draperies should be soaked in water to which sugar of lead has been added. This will set the colors, and the cretonne may then be washed with ox-gall soap.

Neither strong soap suds nor ammonia water should be used to clean paint, unless the cleaner desires the coating of color to disappear along with the offending spots. If there are persistent stains on window sills or on ledges, rub them first with a damp cloth, and then with a damp rag dipped in ordinary washing soda or powdered chalk. Only a small section of woodwork should be cleaned at a time in this way, and the soda or chalk should be immediately washed off with a clean, wet cloth. In fact, the secret of cleaning paint without removing it entirely is to wash only a little at a time, and to dry that before beginning on the next section.

"Aint should, moreover, always be scoured with the grain of the wood, and not across it." For restoring the polish to furniture and for erasing light marks and scratches, kerosene is unrivalled. Two large darning rings, a shallow dish of the pibelan oil and a good deal of well-directed muscular effort will make a dingy library table or desk shine more brilliantly than the newly varnished ones in the furniture store. The oil should be applied very liberally in small quantities and rubbed well into the wood. It must be rubbed thoroughly dry with the second cloth. Unless every particle of moisture is absorbed by the wood, the rubbed oil, the oil polishes merely holds floating particles of dust and gives the table an appearance of "fuzziness" not at all in line with good housekeeping.

If there are brass or copper fenders, candlesticks and the like in the library, they may be made to shine like the advertisement for a stove polish by the application of alcohol and whitening with a flannel cloth. The alcohol and the powder should be mixed into a paste which will not scratch, and should then be rubbed over the metal. Vigorous polishing will produce a brilliant lustre. There are many women, however, who prefer the simpler method of sending their brasses to the stable to be scoured with the pastes that keep the harness trappings bright. These pastes, when they are perfectly smooth, are harmless, but if they are at all rough, they scratch the household ornaments badly.

HANDWRITING.

BLANCHE.—Gentleness; constancy; great love for friends and associations; this writing does not denote great strength, but is by no means bad.

MARY C. B.—Dramatic capacity; generosity; love of approbation; sense of humor; sociability; ardent in love affairs; apt to be deceived.

DASH.—Salesmanship; vivacity; love of fun; good business ability; slight lack of perseverance and constancy.

ISABEL.—Personal neatness; slight lack of originality; good business capacity; an honest, steady and faithful nature; no M. D.—Analysis; love of solving problems; logic; sympathy; sincerity; perseverance; a good friend and a generous enemy; the Chirographist is attracted by this writing.

BRIDGET.—Order; perseverance; constancy; honesty; neatness; faithfulness in love affairs.

H. PARKER.—Love of great schemes; perseverance; sincerity; love of approbation; optimism; kindness; constancy.

M. F. B.—Great belief in self and your capacities, not without some reason; you have the elements of success for salesmanship or for a business the success of which depends on the gift of speech; in constant in love affairs.

KORONA S.—Kindness, gentleness; devotion to friends; tendency to self-depreciation; timidity; loyalty in affairs of the heart.

LOUISE D.—Honesty and integrity of purpose; order; love of the beautiful; dissatisfaction with present surroundings; constancy.

GEORGE C.—Gentleness; candor; purity; willing to make any sacrifices where a principle is involved; loyalty in friendship and in love.

T. K.—Executive ability; dislike of small things, matters of detail, etc.; capacity for controlling labor of others; honesty in love affairs; not likely to have more than one great passion.

LOAL.—Sentimentality; love of approbation; inclined to be romantic; dislike of home duties; desire to make a name; not very stable in love affairs.

WIDOW.—Discontent with surroundings; love of change, music, dramatic capacity.

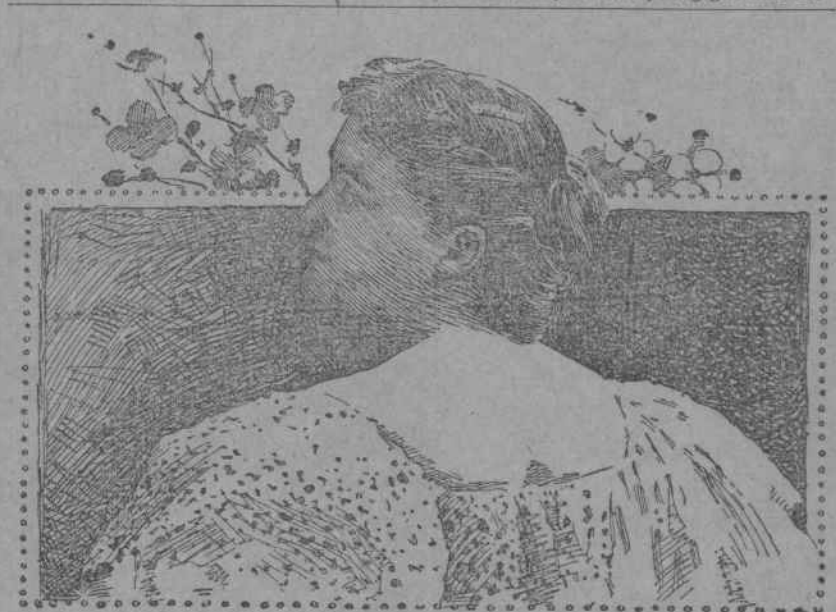
THE CHIROGRAPHIST.

THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF MISSOURI.

A daughter of the Gods.
Divinely tall and most divinely fair.

The words of the poet can well be applied to Mrs. Alexander H. Kayser, who recently, by act of William J. Stone, Governor of the State of Missouri, was appointed Captain-General of the Commonwealth.

Mrs. Alexander H. Kayser is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cabanne; her mother was Miss Sime Mitchell, a sister of Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson. As a representative of the families just mentioned Mrs. Kayser has always moved in the first circles of St. Louis society. She has been married five years, her husband being secretary of a large lumber concern in that city. Mrs. Kayser as a young girl had the



MRS. ALEXANDER H. KAYSER.

reputation of being one of the most pronounced beauties in St. Louis. She is still far from thirty years of age and her aristocratic type of loveliness has improved during the short time of her wedded life. She is almost 5 feet 6 inches tall, magnificently proportioned, has dark brown wavy hair, large gray eyes, a slightly aquiline nose, with finely curved nostrils, and a small mouth enclosing teeth of absolute purity and evenness. Mrs. Kayser has likewise small and beautifully modelled hands and feet. Her great popularity in St. Louis and elsewhere is not alone due to her great beauty, she has a disposition of much natural sweetness and womanliness. The manners which clothe her in company are precisely the same she employs in her private life. She endeavors to color her existence with a serene and gentle dignity which cannot help but have its effect for good upon her character. She is a high type of enlightened Southern loyalty. She has one child, a little son of four years, upon whom she lavishes a wealth of affection, and who constitutes one of the brightest elements of Mr. and Mrs. Kayser's charming home on West Cook avenue.

Of the many beautiful and charming young society matrons in St. Louis Mrs. Kayser easily ranks among the first in popularity. She has not let her marriage interfere with her social duties and her time is divided between her home and her friends. Having a most superb figure she is always frocked in extremely good taste and style. It is to be recorded that, contrary to the Eastern and European custom, Mr. Kayser forms one of his wife's most devoted followers at balls and routs. Five years have only more firmly cemented the tie that joins them.

In July of 1895 Mrs. Kayser was asked to form one of a number of society women in St. Louis to extend a helping hand to the United States Interstate Military Encampment, which was held there. The ladies were allotted to certain companies and were expected to entertain the officers of their respective camps. To Mrs. Kayser fell the Hale Zouaves, and during that month in the afternoon Mrs. Kayser drove out to the Fair Grounds, where the different companies were stationed. She, in common with the other ladies, held levees for the officers every afternoon upon the broad piazzas of the Jockey Club. Mrs. Kayser selected as her maids of honor to help her on those occasions the Misses Fannie and Mamie Cabanne, her younger sisters, and Miss Adele Hart. At different times other young ladies were asked to be of the jolly and altogether charming parties, which rendered the otherwise deadly month of July, 1895, one of the happily remembered seasons in St. Louis society. While the encampment was stationed at St. Louis Mrs. Kayser gave a very handsome dinner to the officers of the Hale Zouaves. There were also present several United States officers, Governor Stone of Missouri, and a number of prominent society men of St. Louis. Mrs. Kayser selected as her other guests the young ladies who had assisted her at the encampment. The dinner was served at the leading hotel in St. Louis and was a notable affair.

In consideration of her manifest talents, both social and diplomatic, Mrs. Kayser was signally honored by the Governor of her State. She was apprised of her commission and appointment to the rank of Captain-General of the Commonwealth of Missouri, in February, 1896. Refusing a show of publicity in the matter of accepting the appointment, Mrs. Kayser received it through the hands of a friend instead of at the public ceremonies which Governor Stone was desirous of having take place. Mrs. Kayser steadily refuses to have the least notoriety attached to the commission. The sword and epaulettes which are to be specimens of the most careful workmanship, have not yet arrived. Governor Stone is anxious that the conferring of the sword and insignia be made a public event at the Fair Grounds, but Mrs. Kayser and her husband are averse to anything of the sort, and it will probably not take place. In case the Governor insists upon being present at the ceremony of conferring the sword, the affair will be purely a social one, and witnessed by only the immediate friends of Mrs. Kayser.

The communication received by Mrs. Kayser from the Governor ran as follows: "State of Missouri. Mrs. Alexander H. Kayser, Greeting: "Reposing confidence in your patriotism and superior military talents, and as a recognition of your gallant and meritorious service, rendered during the Interstate Military Encampment, held at the city of St. Louis, during the month of July, 1895, I, William J. Stone, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby appoint and commission you to the office of Captain-General of the Commonwealth. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 25th day of February, 1896."

"WILLIAM J. STONE, Governor." Mrs. Kayser comes from a large family, all of whom possess more than the ordinary amount of good looks. The two younger sisters who assisted Mrs. Kayser at the encampment, have since left home; one, Miss Mamie, recently was admitted as a nun in the Visitation Convent. Miss Fannie was married Monday, April 8, to Mr. Lawrence Pearson, of Pittsburg, Pa. Another sister is now Mrs. Shep Smith, of St. Louis, and still another married a brother of Alexander Kayser, and lives in Old Mexico. There are also two sons in the family who are at college.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A letter has been received making the following touching inquiry: "Can you inform me if there is an institution where an eleven-year-old orphan girl can enter? She is subject to fits once in two or three months, and will not be admitted to the public schools. She is, therefore, growing up without any education. I am poor, but willing to pay a little."

In answer, the writer is informed that by going to the Commissioner of Charities and Correction, No. 29 Elm place, Brooklyn, and asking for J. Short, chief clerk, particular attention will be given to this case. The subject, however, is given greater publicity in the hope that something more advantageous will be suggested.

FLORENCE M.—Queen Stella can be seen privately.

A LITERARY MEAL.

A certain girl artist of New York, wishing, probably, for originality, recently gave a "stagn dinner," the only women present being the hostess and her chaperone. The guests were partly recruited from literature, and among them was Richard Harding Davis.

As they sat down to table the founder of the feast looked around at her guests and said: "I never attended a stag dinner before, and I don't exactly know what men like, but I thought I would be safe if I ordered one of Van Bibber's dinners, and I have done so."

What the author did or said on being thus confronted with the materialization of his past deeds is not recorded.

RECIPE FOR CREAM GRUEL.

The suggestion for flesh-making food given in the Journal of April 10 has called forth many inquiries, in response to which the following recipe for cream gruel is given: Mix three tablespoonfuls of Indian meal with sufficient cold water to make a smooth paste. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ degrees one pint of boiling water. Let boil for ten minutes and salt to taste. At the last moment add a generous tablespoonful of cream, which must be hot, but not boiling.

THE SOCIAL CLUB TO MEET.

To-day, at the Teachers' College, Morningdale Heights, the Social Club will hold a meeting. Miss Ada B. Winne will read, "Miss Clara Brandt will sing, Miss Pauline Wray will play on the violin, and Miss bel Inman will give piano selections.

PLAYING BASKET BALL.

Some General Instructions That May Be Forfeited by Recourse to the Rules.

And tricycles bent bicycles, and bicycles bent bloomers, and bloomers bent basket ball, and basket ball is going to supersede tennis as an outdoor game for girls. The bloomers are absolutely necessary, and it is out of the question to be ladylike either in appearance or manners while under the spell of the game. It will be somewhat of a shock, just at first, to see a horde of young ladies sporting on the green sward of fashionable Summer resorts attired in full gymnasium regalia, but the bicycle has been to long with us not to have taken off the edge of old-fashioned notions of modesty, and society will no doubt rally and give its sanction to basket ball bloomers. The college lecture course on therapeutics and hygiene will come in handy and the girls will remember gratefully that hamamelis is good for sprains, and arnica is excellent for bruises, and for black eyes nothing is so good as a raw oyster bound on over night, but when it comes to broken noses a regular practitioner should be consulted without loss of time, as such an affliction does not yield easily to amateur treatment. It is also well to provide a good stout knickerbocker, for the patella is delicate and is sure to be the worst of it when coming sharply in contact with the hard ground.

The game itself, unadorned, is a modified form of football. Two baskets, suspended six feet in the air at each end of the court, are the goals. The players (two teams), are not restricted to numbers and take positions in the field, centre, forward, back and at each goal. The regulation Rugby football is used, but is to be thrown, not kicked; the start is from the centre and the object is to put the ball into the opponent's basket, and maul any one who tries to prevent it. An agile body and mind are necessary to make a good player, and how to dodge dexterously when it comes to a tackle, is a convenient thing to know. There is no lack of action, in fact, action amounts to abandonment in basket ball, but this gives it its recommendation as an athletic exercise. Throwing a large ball to a height above the head of it brings into play the muscles of the arms, chest, neck and back, the skirmishes to gain possession of the ball develop hip, abdominal and leg muscles, while the constant dodging, running and tussling gives suppleness to the figure and naturalness of motion. It seems the most universal, all-around, physical exercise that has ever been open to women, and it is certainly a new departure for vigor and force and rough and tumble activity, for it holds its own with any sport hitherto relegated to the physical possibilities of men.

If a woman is strong enough physically to stand it the game will be popular; it is perfect relaxation for the mind and for tired nerves, but it is wise to be sure there is no heart trouble or lung trouble before joining a club. Clubs should adopt the motto: "Abandon malice, all ye who enter the field." Bad feeling between the teams, jealousy or anything but the pleasure of the immediate recreation will turn earnestness to ferocity and the result will be a first-class slugging match, or if the game is between girls, into a Kilkenny cat battle, more appropriately. The first rule should therefore be, "Keep your temper."



THE HAND OF H. G. M.

H. G. M.—This hand shows a taste for pleasures, in which the heart and soul have more share than the senses and the mind. A perfect knowledge of the affairs of the heart. Proceeds by inspiration rather than by reason. Noble ambition and success. The conviction of an immortal name. Grace which charms the heart, sweet melancholy, harmony in music, eloquence.



HAND OF W. G. H.

This hand indicates great independence of judgment. The owner will conceive truth under beauty; is enthusiastic in speech, exuberant in emotion, prompt in thought and action. She has love of nature, eloquence, intelligence, tenderness. She is artistic, and enjoys both glory and riches. Good opportunities have been lost by false combinations. She attaches herself to the picturesque side of ideas and things.

QUEEN STELLA.

She—It can't be possible that that dainty little creature amounts to anything as a singer? He—Oh, no! She is merely the common or roof-garden variety.